ISSUED TO:

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES, INC. (IBM)
DUNS Number: 835130485
FULL AND OPEN CONTRACT

ISSUED BY:
The Federal Systems Integration and Management Center (FEDSIM)
1800 F St., NW, 3100
Washington, DC 20405

February 2010

CONTRACT

Pre-transition Contract Numbers: GS00I10AAC0046; GS00Q14AJC0009
New: GS05Q15BMC0002

System for Award Management / Architecture and Operations Contract Support (SAM / AOCS)

IN SUPPORT OF:

General Services Administration Integrated Award Environment (GSA IAE)

FEDSIM Project Number 14060GSM

C STATEMENT OF WORK

C.1   Background

The Integrated Acquisition Environment (IAE[1]) is a Presidential E-Gov initiative managed by the US General Services Administration (GSA). Its purpose is to simplify, unify and streamline the complex federal acquisition process for government buyers and sellers. There are acquisition functions common to all agencies that are now centrally managed as shared systems. This is accomplished through reuse, sharing data, linking systems and making data accessible to all.   IAE systems are a utility that facilitate every phase of the acquisition lifecycle: requirement definition, acquisition planning, synopsis and solicitation, screening and evaluation, award, and contract administration.

The IAE is currently a portfolio of nine systems summarized below. Additional information on IAE and these systems can be found at "Acquisition Central". At this time, each system has either its own web presence or has been migrated and merged into a single website (e.g. System for Award Management (SAM) is comprised of CCR/FedReg/ORCA/EPLS)

	Integrated Acquisition Environment								
SYSTEM INFORMATION	CCR	FedReg	ORCA	EPLS	eSRS	FPDS	FBO/FedTeds	WDOL	CFDA
			System for Award Management						
Public Law/U.S. Code/CFR				31 USC 6101, 48 CFR 9.404, 2 CFR Part 180	PL 109-282, PL 95-507, 13 CFR	PL 93-400, 41 USC 401, 13 CFR 121, 13 CFR 124	41 USC 416, 15 USC 637	PL 74-403, 41 USC 351, 40 USC 3141	31 USC 6102
Executive Order				12549, 12689					
OMB Circular/Memorandum		M-03-01							A-89
DOD Directive		5230.25							
FAC Circular	2001-16	2001-26, 2005-25							
FAR	4.11, 52.204-7, 52.212-3, 52.232-33		4.12, 52.204-8	9.4	4.14, 19.7, 19.12, 52.204-10, 52.219-8, 52.219-9, 52.219-25	4.602, 25, 52.22-18	5.1, 5.2	22.10, 47.2	
DFARS	204.7302								
# of XML Web Services	2	0	2	0	0	36	0	1	0
Database Size	1.1 TB		60 GB	105 MB	10 GB	7 TB	100 GB	166 MB	100 MB
# Tables	24	11	53	33	65	185	87	48	96
Key Table	Vendor	Agency	Vendor	Party	Contract	Award	Notice	WDs	Programs
Key Table rows	469,139	130,190	92,600	68,702	1,221,715	40,000,000	1,495,018	5,000	1,860
Primary Data Source	Vendor	Agency	Vendor	Agency	Vendor	Agency	Agency	Agency	Agency
Type of Access	Vendor	Agency	Vendor	Public	Public	Public	Public	Public	Public
# of Users	1,989		92,600	115	12,746	140,514	154,433	68,471	97,735
Hits / Searches (monthly)	1,318,673		61,215	10,898,002	479,568	336,951	44,841,967	68,585	1,887,427
Helpdesk Queries (monthly)	18,442		788	129	108	1,454	842	46	~100
Operating System	Windows	Windows	Windows	Linux	Linux	Linux	Linux	Windows	Windows
Web Server	IIS	IIS	IIS	Apache	Apache	Apache	Apache	IIS	Oracle App
Database	Oracle	Oracle	Oracle	Oracle	MySQL	Oracle	MySQL	SQL Server	Oracle
Application Language/Environment	.NET/Cobol	.NET	.NET	Java	PHP	Java	PHP/Java	.NET	Oracle App
Hosting Provider	Defense Logistics Information Services (DLIS)	Savvis	Savvis	Equinix	Qwest	Equinix	Commerce (NTIS)	Equinix	
Hosting Facility	Battle Creek, MI	Sterling, VA	Sterling, VA	Ashburn, VA	Sterling, VA	Ashburn, VA	Springfield, VA	Ashburn, VA	
Incumbent Vendor	Northrup Grumman Information Technology	International Business Machines (IBM)	Information Sciences Corporation (ISC)	Symplicity	Global Computer Enterprises (GCE)	Symplicity	Commerce (NTIS)	Symplicity	

Table 1

The IAE systems are accessed by government agencies, commercial vendors and the general public through use of websites and Extensible Markup Language (XML) transfers of data. The IAE systems are hosted, designed, written and maintained by separate contractors. Management, coordination and standardization are accomplished by the GSA IAE Program Management Office (PMO).

The estimated benefits, cost effectiveness, and cost avoidance for the IAE initiative were included in OMB's "Fiscal Year 2008 Report to Congress on the Benefits of the President's E-Government Initiatives." The report provides the benefits, cost effectiveness, and cost avoidance of the IAE

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[1] All Acronyms have descriptions in Section "**C.8 Acronyms"**

initiative by agency. To summarize, the agencies realized an estimated cost avoidance of $5,346,266 and an estimated operational cost savings of $29,165,731 annually.

The current IAE portfolio of nine systems has resulted in significant cost avoidance and savings, as mentioned above. But, the current portfolio is the result of a best of breed approach and they themselves have overlapping functions that if integrated, can greatly simplify the business and technical solutions that will improve responsiveness and yield additional savings. For example, the Federal Technical Data Solution (FTDS), which provides a means of sharing sensitive but unclassified documents such as building drawings with vendors, was recently merged with the Federal Business Opportunities (FBO) application, which will save $1.6M annually. Without a change in the way the IAE systems are managed and maintained, the costs will rise over time.

IAE is the largest of the cross-agency initiatives implemented by the E-Government (e-Gov) Act of 2002. IAE simplifies, unifies, and streamlines the complex federal acquisition process, facilitating all phases of the federal acquisition lifecycle. IAE has transformed the acquisition process through use of the internet and shared services across all federal agencies. Managed by the General Services Administration (GSA), IAE operates under the authority of the Office of Management and Budget and the Chief Acquisition Officers Council. You can access all the systems at www.acquisition.gov.

It is anticipated that through services integration, the functionality of many of these applications may be combined to achieve the target architecture. In addition, this target architecture will also contribute to a data architecture that ensures accessibility, a single authoritative source, and data quality. Many of the applications are briefly described in the sections that follow. This list is not exhaustive and is anticipated to be expanded to include similar or like application services being supported by the Assistance community (Loans and Grants), USASpending.gov, Transparency Reporting, and Office of the Chief Acquisition Officer (OCAO) Agency Systems.

CCR: Central Contractor Registration (CCR)   www.ccr.gov

CCR is the first step in registering to do business with the federal government. Vendors must register in CCR and revalidate annually in order to be awarded contracts. CCR is the government's validated resource for identifying suppliers that are certified by the Small Business Administration as small disadvantaged, 8(a), or Historically Underutilized Business Zone (HUBZone) businesses; Taxpayer Information Number (TIN) is validated by Internal Revenue Service (IRS); and Ability One (formerly Javits Wagner O'Day Act (JWOD)) certified businesses are certified by Ability One's validation committee. Federal Agency Registration (FedReg), a component of CCR, is the government's "yellow pages" for federal entities that buy from and sell to each other. The capabilities of CCR and FedReg now reside in the SAM.

CFDA: Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA)   www.cfda.gov

The online CFDA gives access to a database of all Federal programs available to State and local governments (including the District of Columbia); federally -recognized Indian tribal governments; Territories (and possessions) of the United States; domestic public, quasi-public, and private profit and nonprofit organizations and institutions; specialized groups; and individuals.

eSRS: Electronic Subcontracting Reporting System (eSRS)   www.eSRS.gov

eSRS is for prime contractors and large business subcontractors to report accomplishments toward subcontracting goals required by their contract. It collects information down to multiple levels of subcontracting and captures both contract level and summary reports.

FSRS: Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA) Sub-award Reporting System (FSRS)   www.fsrs.gov

FSRS is the reporting tool Federal Prime awardees (i.e. prime contractors and prime grants recipients) use to capture and report sub-award and executive compensation data regarding their first-tier sub-awards to meet the FFATA reporting requirements. Prime contract awardees will report against sub-contracts awarded and prime grant awardees will report against sub-grants awarded. The sub-award information entered in FSRS will then be displayed on www.USAspending.gov (or a subsequent transparency website) associated with the prime award furthering Federal spending transparency. FSRS is a module of the eSRS system and encompasses both vendor and grantee users.

FBO: Federal Business Opportunities (Fed Biz Ops)   www.fbo.gov

This is the single government point-of-entry for posting solicitations. It allows commercial vendors and government buyers to post, search, monitor, and retrieve opportunities solicited by the entire federal contracting community. The new FBO includes the functionality of the FTDS that enables federal agencies to securely disseminate sensitive acquisition-related technical data for solicitations to approved business partners.

EPLS: Excluded Parties List System   www.epls.gov

The online system identifies parties excluded from receiving federal contracts, certain subcontracts, and certain types of federal financial and non-financial assistance and benefits. Users can search, view, and download current and archived information about government-wide administrative and statutory exclusions. The functionality of EPLS now resides in the SAM.

FPDS: Federal Procurement Data System   www.fpds.gov

The online central repository containing a searchable collection of federal contract actions valued at more than $3,000. It provides free public access to many standard and custom reports about contract awards and socioeconomic information about awards to small and disadvantaged businesses. FPDS further supports National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Grants Community federal reporting

ORCA: Online Representations and Certifications Application   www.bpn.gov/orca

The web-based application automates most of the Representations and Certifications (Reps and Certs) that were collected in Section K (Representations, Certifications, and Other Statements of Offerors) of every federal solicitation. Now, the information is electronically entered once for use on all federal contracts. Contractors can keep their own records up-to-date and Contracting Officers (CO) can easily retrieve records. The functionality of ORCA now resides in the SAM.

**WDOL: Wage Determinations On-Line (WODL)** www.wdol.gov

The online source used to obtain wage determinations issued by the Department of Labor for service contracts subject to the McNamara-O'Hara Service Contract Act (SCA) and for construction contracts subject to the Davis-Bacon Act (DBA) and related acts.

PPIRS: Past Performance Information Retrieval System (PPIRS)

A future optional capability for Past Performance business services, referred to as Past Performance Reporting, is anticipated to be part of the IAE integrated services environment.   This will be a web-based service that enables federal acquisition personnel to report and review contractor performance in order to apply the information to source selection decisions.

C.2   Future Architecture

Figure 1 is a high level conceptual view of the IAE future architecture. The functionality of the current nine IAE systems is represented by a number of business services, common services, and common information technology infrastructure. The goal is much more than a portal, which provides a single human interface to a collection of legacy systems. The IAE systems are to be integrated to achieve the benefits of a common infrastructure and services, and to improve ease of use and integrity of the business services. The architecture assumes that IAE's role in the acquisition process will remain a utility interfacing with contract writing systems and financial systems. Today, the interfaces are a combination of human and machine-to-machine interfaces, which will increasingly become machine-to-machine interfaces allowing users to work seamlessly within their contract writing system.
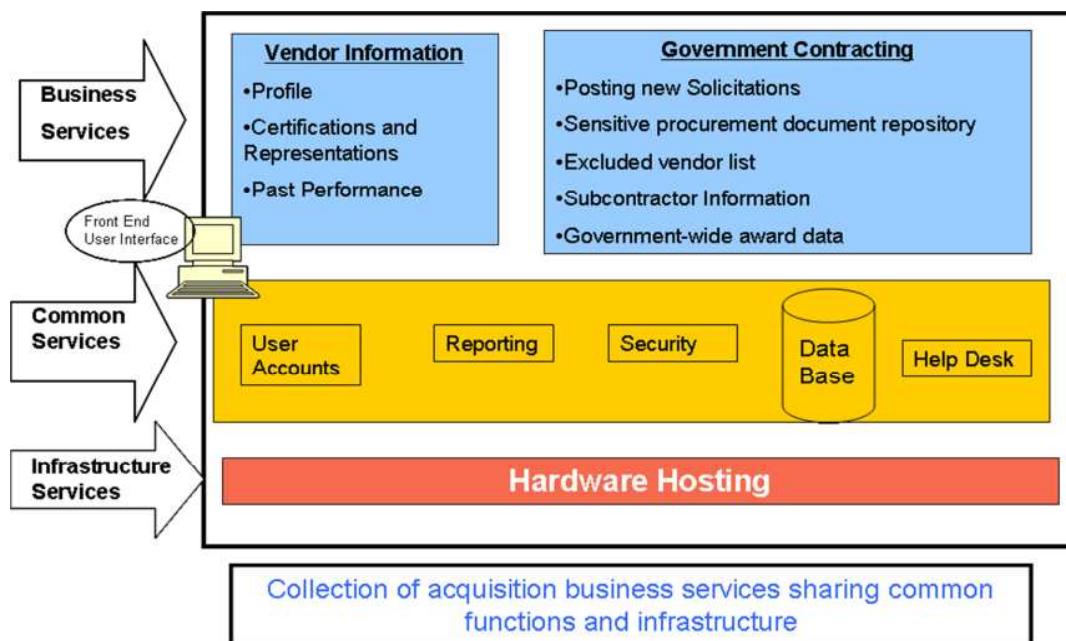
Figure 1

Savings will occur because the architecture will be greatly simplified, and redundancy will be eliminated. Currently, the nine IAE systems do share a great deal of data to reduce manual re-entry. For example, vendor information collected in CCR is shared with FPDS, FBO, ORCA and eSRS/FSRS. However, greater data sharing increases the need for configuration control and regression testing, which require time, human and financial resources. Human resources are specifically mentioned because there are few government subject matter experts who understand both acquisition and the systems that support it. Today each system has its own data base with unique data elements. Each system has to manage their own user accounts, complete security certification and accreditations, provide reporting capabilities, operate a help desk, and either buys or rent hardware for development, testing, and primary and backup production sites. We expect to save

50% of the current $27M annual operating costs for the current nine systems by migrating to the target architecture.

C.3 Acquisition Strategy

Our acquisition strategy is designed to support migrating from the current set of nine stove-piped systems to a future architecture that transforms the current application functionality into a set of business services that can be accessed by other computers or through a user interface. Rather than continue the practice of awarding contracts for each system, the Government PMO will establish AOCS which will have overall task responsibility for operating the systems and migrating from the current to future IAE state. The AOCS contract will initially be focused on designing the IAE integrated services architecture. Options to transition and migrate other IAE systems under the AOCS may be exercised at any time during contract period of performance. Additionally, the Government PMO will also award separate contracts for help desk and consolidated hosting, which over time will support all of the IAE systems. Finally, the acquisition strategy is designed to maintain competition for software changes needed for system enhancements and architectural changes. The AOCS contractor will develop technical support documentation to support the IAE PMO's requirements. The IAE PMO will competitively award contracts for software enhancements. The IAE PMO expects to award four to six software development contracts per year. The government will provide appropriate system software visibility as needed. Figure 2 illustrates the acquisition strategy.
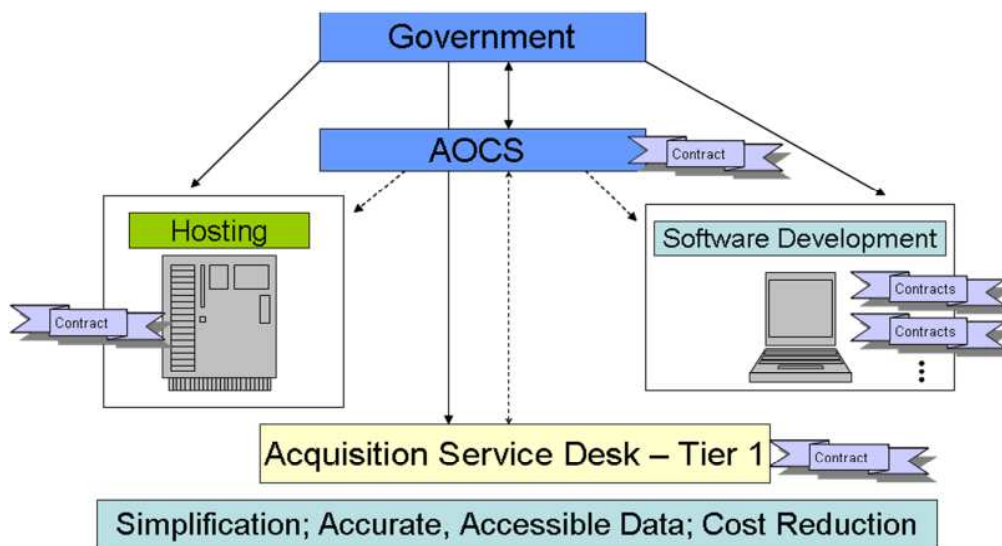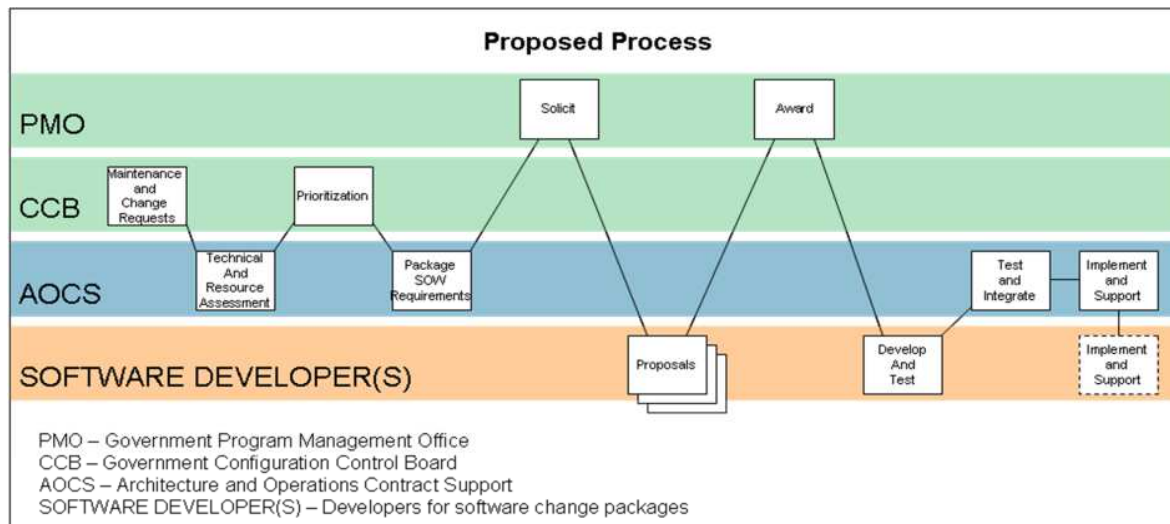

Figure 2

The process is shown in Figure 3 below and the roles and responsibilities for the AOCS Contractor, Software Developer(s), Help Desk Contractor, and Hosting Vendor are detailed in Table 2 below. This table provides context for where the lines of responsibility begin and end between the multiple vendors under Government oversight.

Figure 3

Service Provider	Roles and Responsibilities
Government	- Oversight authority for AOCS, Consolidated Hosting, Software Developer(s), and Federal Service Desk contracts - Oversight authority for all system transitions and migrations - Approval authority – includes but is not limited to review and approval of: Contract Deliverables, Requirements Definition associated with software change packages, Test Planning and Procedures, Test and Acceptance, Deployment, and Standard Operating Procedures. - Manage and execute solicitation efforts to establish Software Developer(s) for software change packages - Provide government functional expertise
AOCS Contractor	- Manage end to end performance of the IAE integrated services environment, throughout the life of the contract - Migrate CCR, FedReg, ORCA and EPLS functionality into the System for Award Management (SAM) operating in the Consolidated Hosting environment - Transition FPDS-NG "as is" under the AOCS contract and ensure system hosted, operated and maintained IAW continued system compliance with ever changing statutory, regulatory, and policy demands - Provide Operations and Maintenance (O&M) of the application environment. - Ensure high-end durability of the IAE services environment (i.e. provide architecture design guidance and infrastructure specifications to Hosting Provider requiring use of quality equipment with complete fail over capability) - Implement minor software fixes and data management changes to all supported systems as approved by the Government - Provide customer relationship management support; interface with all agencies using IAE systems - Establish SAM as a viable option to extend to additional applications (FBO/FedTeds, eSRS/FSRS, WDOL, CFDA, Federal Procurement Data System – Next Generation (FPDS-NG), Past Performance Reporting, Assistance Community Applications, Transparency Reporting) - Support the IAE PMO in documenting the maintain Migration Plans to migrate IAE applications into IAE integrated services enterprise architecture - Assist IAE PMO in refining business and technical requirements to be approved

Service Provider	Roles and Responsibilities
	by the Contracting Officer's Representative (COR)
	- Assist IAE PMO in documenting Technical Requirements to enable the Government to solicit Software Developer(s) in support of building the architecture and migrating applications into the IAE integrated services enterprise architecture
	- Document the enterprise architecture to include the hardware, software, operating system, and virtualization technical specifications for hosting environment
	- Manage the building of the Enterprise Architecture
	- Manage the migration of each application into the IAE integrated services enterprise architecture
	- Manage necessary data migration from legacy systems
	- Provide enterprise architecture management to development, test, acceptance and production environments
	- Manage the overall software development life cycle regardless of whether the changes are made by the AOCS or another vendor.
	- Responsible for systems engineering planning and management
	- Manage the technical specifications process with Government review and approval
	- Provide configuration management with Government review and approval
	- Provide software Quality Control
	- Responsible for database management
	- Document definitions of and manage all necessary system interfaces
	- Update/revise the Federal Acquisition System Requirements
	- Coordinate with Hosting updates and patches to Operating System (OS) to maintain system performance.
	- Work with third-party Software Developer(s) for database changes
	- Establish Government approved documentation templates for use by the third-party Software Developer(s)
	- Responsible for working with Software Developers' (separate contract) implementation of (Change Requests(CRs)/System Problem Report (SPRs) to any IAE System or service area
	- Perform acceptance testing, with Government participation, and implement Government approved software delivered by the Software Developers
	- Define processes and procedures for help desk Tier 2 Technical support to include coordination with Federal Service Desk on Tier 2 Functional issues.
	- Provide Tier 2 Technical help desk analysis and support
	- Provide overall system program management
	- Removed per Mod PS29
	- Develop, monitor, and report performance metrics
	- Provide acquisition functional expertise across services
	- Responsible for data accuracy throughout the IAE integrated services enterprise architecture
	- Develop and maintain a website to make configuration data, software and associated documentation, interfaces, etc. publicly available
	- Provide environment management services
	- Ensure sensitive data is properly handled in accordance with government regulations
	- Responsible for system security (Certification and Accreditation (C&A) process, updates)
	- Responsible for system admin training and reporting
	- Responsible for maintaining the operating system by applying all required updates and patches.
	- Address Continuity of Operations Planning (COOP) requirements
Software Developer (under separate contract)	- Responsible for software performance enhancements and change requests
	- Will design, develop, and conduct unit testing for new requirements and enhancements
	- Will provide all necessary documentation with each new development; documentation will be based on templates and standards approved by the Government
	- Will work with AOCS contractor to complete acceptance testing
Help Desk	- Help Desk Tier 1 and Tier 2 Functional support will be provided by Federal

Service Provider	Roles and Responsibilities
Provider (under separate contract)	Service Desk (FSD) - consolidated help desk provider. - Any help desk incidents not resolved at Tier 1 or Tier 2 Functional will be escalated to the AOCS Contractor for review and/or resolution once the Contractor has assumed operations responsibility for the support of systems. Subsequent to the issue being resolved, report that status back to the FSD for tracking. - Categorizing and defining 'Tiers' for IAE will be the responsibility of the IAE PMO includes development, testing, acceptance and production.

Hosting Provider (under separate contract)	- The Hosting Provider will provide secure location for hosting complete system environment
	- Environment shall meet all necessary Government safety and security requirements
	- Hosting provider will only be responsible for physical hosting of development, test, acceptance and production environments to include all necessary fail over and security capabilities.
	- Provide and manage a secure Internet data center to host consolidated system environment, to include:
	  ▪ development environment
	  ▪ testing /Quality Assurance (QA) environment
	  ▪ acceptance (including Independent Verification and Validation (IV&V)) environment
	  ▪ primary production environment
	  ▪ data center physical security
	  ▪ security policies and procedures
	- Provide network bandwidth to support consolidated hosting environment

Table 2

C.4   Open Source and Open Source Methodology

The Government has made a significant investment in defining the business processes, business rules, and data reflected in the software and databases of the current applications, and it is Government's intent to manage future software developed by AOCS or software contractors responding to requirements written by the AOCS contractor.   One of the AOCS responsibilities is to use an open source methodology for managing software.   By that it is meant that any software and associated documentation that is custom developed by AOCS or software contractors will be made publicly available and will be accessed and used by other contractors. The Government also prefers but does not mandate the use of open source software to meet its requirements, and understands that the use of a Commercial Off The Shelf (COTS software) product such as a database management system precludes making its source code available.

C.5   Scope of Work

The General Services Administration (GSA) seeks technical and functional expertise in carrying out its responsibilities and in the development, implementation, maintenance and operation of the Integrated Acquisition Environment (IAE). The Government desires the Contractor to:

- Support the development and innovation of strategies, methodologies and guidance for defining, establishing and maintaining the target IAE integrated services enterprise architecture, known as the SAM.
- Support the evaluation and analysis of information for transformation activities and to identify redundancies, gaps and opportunities for cross-agency collaboration, and optimal use of IT assets.
- Transition designated applications to the AOCS provider.
- Migrate designated applications into the SAM.
- Assist the government in refining business and technical requirements to be approved by the COR in support of transition and/or migration of designated applications.

- Maintain and evolve the IAE services (applications) to ensure continued operations and alignment with changing business requirements, emerging technologies and standards, and industry best practices.
- Provide environment management services to the IAE Integrated Services Enterprise Architecture.
- Support the operations and maintenance of automated tools to analyze architecture information, and analysis and recommends for future tool support
- Resolve Tier 2 Technical help desk incidents as escalated from the Federal Service Desk and report back the issue resolution through the FSD tracking system.
- Support outreach, education and communication efforts to promote awareness of IAE integrated services initiatives.
- Develop and deliver training material to assist agency users in implementing IAE integrated services initiatives.
- Provide administrative and logistical support and detailed technical expertise and advice to the IAE PMO in support of the charter and mission.
- Assist in the coordination of IAE activities with key stakeholders (e.g. Office of Chief Acquisition Officer, Office of Chief Information Officer) Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Acquisition Committee for e-Gov (ACE), department and agencies) to ensure alignment and buy-in.
- Assist in the coordination of IAE activities with relevant Government forums to facilitate an integrated and coherent strategy for operationalizing IAE, and industry associations to ensure that the IAE reflects industry best practices and is better positioned to facilitate a Government/industry partnership in the delivery of the associated e-Gov services.

C.5.1 Conceptual Transition / Migration Schedule

The Government conceptually envisions the AOCS initiative to be accomplished in six non-sequential steps. Each step is briefly described below and graphically illustrated in Figure 4. See section C9 for definitions of "transition" and "migration". It is important to note that this is the Government's conceptual vision of the transition and migration schedule for the stated applications. The potential offeror is encouraged to propose a similar, different and or more aggressive schedule, if applicable, based on the technical approach, risk and other relevant factors.

Step 1 – Define, Design, and Document IAE Integrated Services Enterprise Architecture

Upon AOCS Contract Award, the Contractor will immediately begin furthering the definition, design, and documentation of the IAE Integrated Services Enterprise Architecture. The definition and design of the architecture shall be accomplished in a manner that the business services, common services, and infrastructure are built and support the successful completion of each IAE migration task. Figure 4, the conceptual schedule, has the architecture task completing prior to the end of the first year of the base period of the contract.

Step 2 – FPDS Transition under AOCS

Upon the AOCS award, the AOCS will be focusing on its transition to get its processes and procedures in place and to takeover the operations responsibility of the existing FPDS application. The existing FPDS is to be transitioned to AOCS operations in accordance with the FPDS Transition Plan. The FPDS Transition Plan will clearly state when the AOCS will be responsible for the operations and maintenance of FPDS. See Section F. Deliverables.

Step 3 – Transition and/or Migration of FBO/FedTeds, and eSRS/FSRS

In this step the AOCS shall perform up-front analysis to determine whether a transition or migration of the FBO/FedTeds and eSRS/FSRS applications are the most technically feasible, business prudent and risk tolerant approach to achieve its incorporation into the IAE Integrated Services Enterprise Architecture. Figure 4, the conceptual schedule, targets the completion of the step by March, 2011.

The AOCS Contractor shall include in their plans completing transition and migration, or just migration into the IAE Integrated Services Enterprise Architecture. Based on the analysis, the Contractor recommended migration for FBO/FedTeDS and eSRS/FSRS.

Step 4 – Migration of CCR/ORCA/EPLS to IAE Integrated Services Enterprise Architecture

The technology of the existing CCR, ORCA, and EPLS applications are deemed not suitable for transition. Thus CCR, ORCA, and EPLS shall require a migration approach to the IAE Integrated Services Enterprise Architecture. The AOCS Contractor shall plan the target for accomplishing this migration in accordance with the CCR/ORCA/EPLS Migration Plan. A CCR/ORCA/EPLS Technical Specification Package is to be created for the Government to solicit Software Developer(s) to address the migration development into the SAM. Figure 4, the conceptual schedule, targets the completion of the step by the end of July 2012.

Step 5 – Transition or Migration of WDOL

In this step the AOCS Contractor shall perform up-front analysis to determine whether a transition or migration of the WDOL application is the most technically feasible, business prudent and risk tolerant approach to achieve its incorporation into the IAE Integrated Services Enterprise Architecture. The completion of this step is at a date yet to be determined.

The AOCS Contractor shall include in their plans completing transition and migration, or just migration of the named applications above into the IAE Integrated Services Enterprise Architecture by the end of the base period, see figure 5 below.

Figures 4 and 5 are conceptual models used by the government for planning and cost estimating, but bidders are not bound to these plans. The figures illustrate the minimum detail required for "transition plans," and reflect principles that should be considered including:
- Transitions should occur before existing contracts expire, which is not possible in all cases.
- Transitions should be phased and separated in time to minimize the risk of service disruption.
- Eventually, we expect all of the systems to migrate to the new architecture, but the definition of the architecture, timing, and sequencing are up to the bidders.
- The proposed transition/migration plan will balance risk, cost, and efficiency.

Step 6 – Option to Transition or Migrate other Applications

In addition to the current nine IAE applications, there may be systems that support the grants and loans process, the Administration's stimulus funding and transparency reporting initiative, as well as systems that provide past performance information, that become part of the IAE Integrated Enterprise Services Architecture. Optional tasks will include the transition and/or migration of those systems.
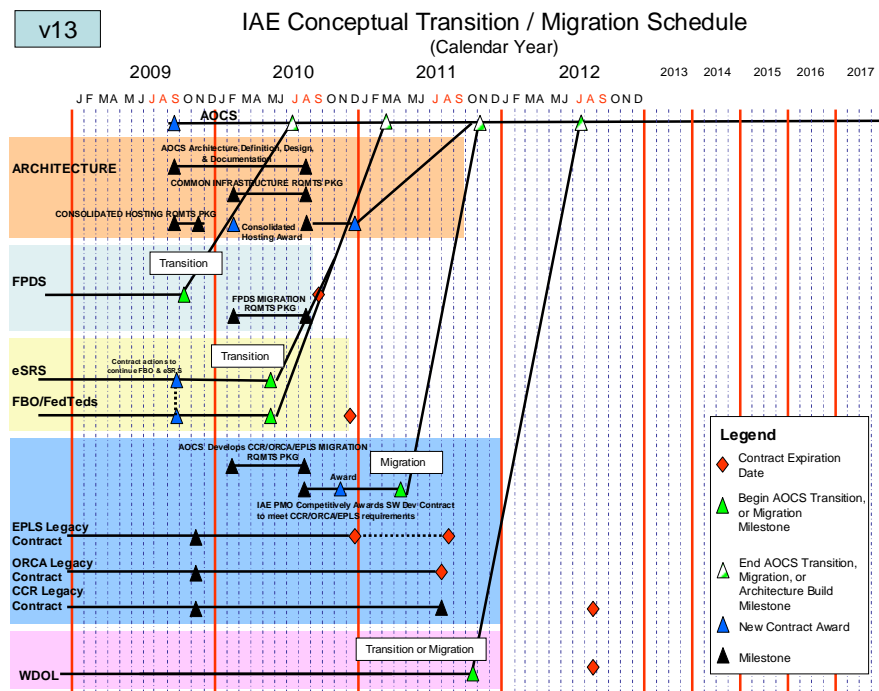
Figure 4
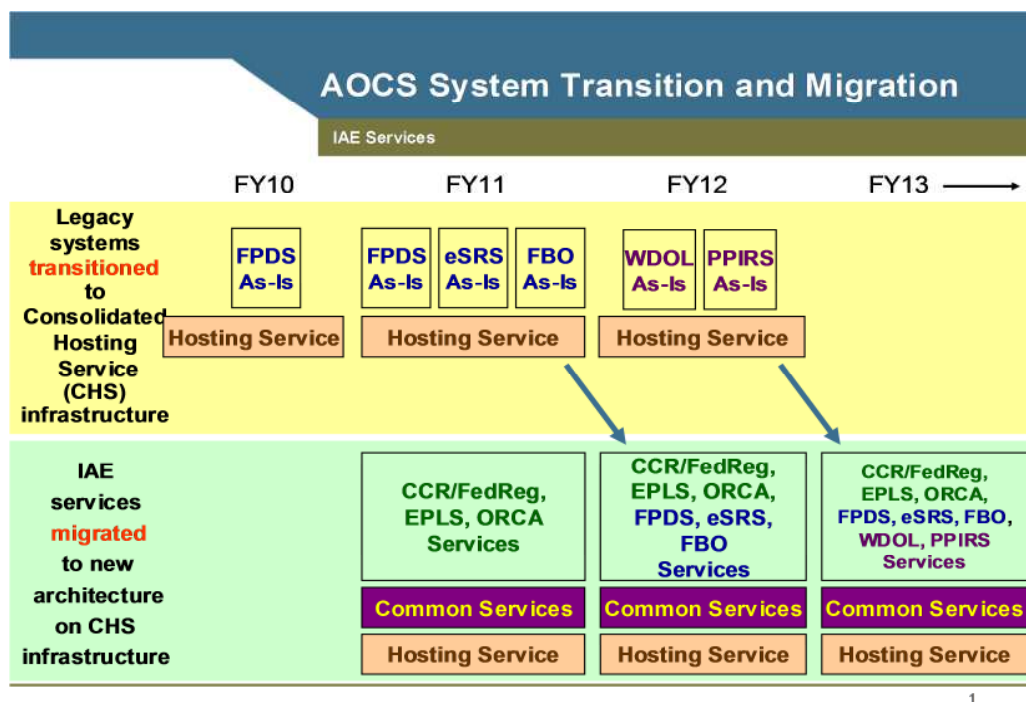
Figure 5.

C.5.2   Transition, Migration and Operation & Maintenance

For the purpose of this contract, transition means moving the existing application software "as is" from its incumbent vendor to the AOCS Contractor's management and from its incumbent hosting environment to the Consolidated Hosting Services (CHS) environment. Transition includes all tasks required to ensure successful and knowledge transfer. Migration means the AOCS Contractor will prepare technical specifications to convert the "as-is" application to a

set of common and business services in accordance with the IAE Enterprise Architecture, known as the SAM. The AOCS Contractor's role in Migration to SAM includes: assisting with the documentation of technical specifications based on the Government's requirements for software development and providing a Production and Acceptance Service. As part of the Acceptance service for the SAM software, the AOCS Contractor will perform tests, analysis and evaluation, provide software problem reports to the IAE PMO and take corrective action to fix defects, assist IAE PMO in conducting final acceptance tests for acceptance by the IAE PMO. The Contractor shall deploy and support the software's implementation.   Therefore, each of the nine current applications and optional applications will either transition or migrate into the IAE Integrated Services Enterprise Architecture during the performance of the AOCS contract. Upon completion of the transition or migration, the AOCS Contractor will be responsible for the operation and maintenance and other related support services of these applications.

C.5.3   CCR/EPLS and ORCA

CCR (including FedReg), EPLS, and ORCA are applications that provide for data input. Like all IAE applications, each is a stand-alone data base that requires separate log-ins for the vendor community. In addition, CCR is based upon a 20- year technology. The contractor shall be required to assist in drafting technical specifications for the consolidation of the business services of these three applications under the enterprise architecture. The contractor will provide operation and maintenance and other related support services after they migrate to the SAM.

C.5.4   FBO/FedTeds, eSRS/FSRS and WDOL

Prior to the transition or migration of FBO/FedTeds, eSRS and WDOL, the SAM contractor shall conduct and analysis to determine whether transition or migration is most appropriate. The analysis shall consider, for example, the currency of each applications technology, flexibility for upgrade, data rights, etc. The IAE PMO will decide which process to utilize based upon the results of the analysis. After transition or migration, the SAM Contractor shall provide operation and maintenance and other related support services thereafter.

C.5.5   Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS)

The Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS) began in 1979. A project for a major revision was started in 1999 and a contract was awarded in April 2003 to develop and operate a new FPDS, and the new system began operation in October 2003.   The current FPDS contract is with Serendipity Now, Inc. (formerly Global Computer Enterprises (GCE)). GCE was the initial awardee and has developed and maintained the system to date. The system houses contract records from 1980 to present. It has the capability to permanently store all historical data on-line so that it is available to all users. The current system also has the capability to store over 35 million new transactions or records per year.

The business environment which impacts FPDS involves 25 primary agencies and numerous other government entities, each with different multiple integration points, most systems within the IAE portfolio, and other government-wide systems throughout the life of the contract. The input user community size is approximately 200,000 people. "Input" users are generally described as contracting professionals that enter contract data into the system.   Presently, FPDS supports over 250,000 registered users which include the government and public. Users of the system include: Federal/State/Local Government, Public, Congress, Educational, Press, and Industry. FPDS, as is, can support up to 40,000 concurrent users.

FPDS interfaces with multiple Contract Writing Systems (CWS), both Commercial Off-the-Shelf (COTS) and Government Off-the-shelf (GOTS). Up to 20 new data elements (federal) and 50 agency unique data elements per year may be added per year.

The Contractor shall transition FPDS "as is" serving as the lead during transition operations serving as the lead during transition operations. The Contractor shall then operate, maintain and update the

Federal Procurement Data System - Next Generation (FPDS-NG) to ensure continued system compliance with ever changing statues/policies. FPDS will be migrated to the future architecture in accordance with the migration plan.

C.5.6   Optional Systems for Transition or Migration

The Government anticipates that other systems will be moved to the IAE Integrated Services Enterprise Architecture umbrella. These include systems that support the grants and loans process, systems that support the Administration's stimulus funding and transparency reporting initiative, and systems that provide past performance information. The AOCS Contractor shall conduct an analysis to determine whether transition or migration is most appropriate for each optional system when directed. The analysis shall consider, for example, the currency of each applications technology, flexibility for upgrade, data rights, etc. The Government will decide which process to utilize based upon the results of the analysis. After transition or migration, the AOCS Contractor will provide operation and maintenance and other related support services thereafter.

C.6   Quality Assurance

The Government shall evaluate the contractor's performance under this contract in accordance with the Quality Assurance Surveillance Plan (QASP), Section J (Attachment 4 Past Performance Survey Instructions), and Attachment SA04. This plan is primarily focused on what the Government must do to ensure that the contractor has performed in accordance with the performance standards. It defines how the performance standards will be applied, the frequency of surveillance, and the minimum Acceptable Quality Level (AQL).

C.7   Task Descriptions

The specific requirements for the Work Breakdown Structure Tasks are provided as **Attachment B** to the PWS. Please note that when a requirement is specific to a particular IAE application (e.g. FPDS) the application name is stated in the requirement. For all requirements where no application is specifically stated, the requirement applies to all of the IAE systems.

1.0   Services Integration
1.1.   Project Management and Program Support
1.2.   Environment Management/Customer Relations/Operations and Maintenance
1.3.   Enterprise Architecture
1.4.   Transition
1.5.   Migration
1.6.   Systems Engineering
1.7.   Security
1.8.   Contingency Planning
1.9.   Certification and Accreditation
1.10.   Phase-out
1.11.   Transition Applications
1.12.   Optional Transition of Applications
1.13.   Migration
1.14.   Optional Migration of Applications

As a result of the corporate unique position, the contractor will further agree that as a firm they will be excluded from any or all future competitions for which the Contractor conducted market research and/or assisted in the drafting of statements of work and other pre-award documents and provided recommendations/detailed analysis to the Government.

C.8   Acronyms

Acronym	Description
ACMIS	Acquisition Career Management Information System
ACE	Acquisition Committee for e-Gov
AOCS	Architecture and Operations Contract Support
SAM	System For Award Management
AQL	Acceptable Quality Level
APW	Acquisition Planning Wizard
BI	Business Intelligence
C&A	Certification and Accreditation
CCR	Central Contractor Registration
CASU	Cooperative Administrative Support Units
CCB	Change Control Board
GCE	Global Computer Enterprises
CCR	Central Contractor Registration
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CFDA	Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance
CHS	Consolidated Hosting Services
CIO	Chief Information Officer
CLIN	Contract Line Item Number
CMP	Configuration Management Plan
CMMI	Capability Maturity Model Integration
CO	Contracting Officer
COB	Close of Business
COOP	Continuity of Operations Plan/ning
COTR	Contracting Officer's Technical Representative
COTS	Commercial Off The Shelf (software)
CPIC	Capital Planning and Investment Control
CR	Change Request
CWS	Contract Writing System
DBA	Davis-Bacon Act
EPLS	Excluded Parties List System
e-Gov	E-Government
eSRS	Electronic Subcontracting Reporting System
EVM	Earned Value Management
FAQ	Frequently Asked Questions
FAR	Federal Acquisition Regulations
FASR	Federal Acquisition System Requirements
FedReg	Federal Agency Registration
FBO	Federal Business Opportunities (Fed Biz Ops)
FDCC	Federal Desktop Core Configuration
FFP	Firm Fixed Price
FOIA	Freedom of Information Act
FPDS	Federal Procurement Data System
FPDS-NG	Federal Procurement Data System – Next Generation
FDTS	Federal Technical Data Solution
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
FFATA	Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act
FSRS	FFATA Sub-award Reporting System
GAO	General Accounting Office
GAT	Government Acceptance Testing
GFE	Government Furnished Equipment
GFI	Government Furnished Information
GOTS	Government Off-the-Shelf
GSA	General Services Administration

HSPD	Homeland Security Presidential Directive
HUBZONES	Historically Underutilized Business Zones
IAE	Integrated Acquisition Environment
IAW	In Accordance With
IDV	Identification Delivery Vehicle
IP	Industry Partner
IT	Information Technology
IBR	Integrated Baseline Review
IRB	Internal Review Board
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
ITIL	Information Technology Infrastructure Library
ITSM	Information Technology Service Management
IV&V	Independent Verification and Validation
JWOD	Javits Wagner O'Day Act
JIRA	Truncation of "Gojira", the Japanese name for Godzilla
LAN	Local Area Network
NAIC	North American Industry Classification System
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NIACAP	National Information Assurance Certification and Accreditation Process
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
OTE	Operational Test and Evaluation
OTRR	Operational Test Readiness Review
OCAO	Office of the Chief Acquisition Officer
OFPP	Office of Federal Procurement Policy
ORCA	Online Representations and Certifications Application
ODC	Other Direct Costs
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
OS	Operating System
PMB	Performance Measurement Baseline
PMO	Program Management Office
PMP	Project Management Plan
POP	Period of Performance
PPIRS	Past Performance Information Retrieval System
PWS	Performance Work Statement
QA	Quality Assurance
QASP	Quality Assurance Surveillance Plan
QCP	Quality Control Plan
RFP	Request for Proposal
RTM	Requirements Traceability Matrix
SAM	System for Award Management
SAN	Storage Area Network
SCA	McNamara-O'Hara Service Contract Act
SDLC	Systems Development Life Cycle
SE	Systems Engineering
SEP	System Engineering Plan
SF	Standard Form
SLA	Service Level Agreement
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SP	Special Publication
SPR	System Problem Reports
SOW	Statement of Work
SPR	System Problem Report
SQA	Software Quality Assurance
SW	Software
TIN	Taxpayer Information Number
WAN	Wide Area Network

WBS   Work Breakdown Structure
WDOL   Wage Determination On-Line
XML   Extensible Markup Language

C.9   Definitions

Term	Definition
Migration	For purposes of this solicitation, migration means converting the "As-Is" application(s) to a set of common and business services in accordance with IAE Integrated Services Enterprise Architecture. For example, in Figure 4 the plan is to migrate the legacy applications to a set of business services that will operate in the newly defined IAE Integrated Services Architecture.
OCAO Agency Systems	OCAO Agency Systems include, but are not limited to, Acquisition.gov, Acquisition Career Management Information System (ACMIS), Acquisition Planning Wizard (APW), and Cooperative Administrative Support Units (CASU).
Operations and Maintenance	Operations and Maintenance activities are associated with the on-going support of information systems. This includes the use of supplies, software, hardware, and personnel directly associated with the functioning of the information system. Some examples of operational activities are: System and Performance Monitoring, Maintenance Operations and Issue Response (e.g. providing routine maintenance; updating commercial software used in the system; updating changes to tables; creating alerts; and/or other minor system changes), Data Quality Monitoring and Control, Customer Relationship Management, and Enterprise Architecture O&M. Generally, operations and maintenance also includes making changes to existing modules to correct errors to meet original approved specifications,
Requirements Package	Requirements document provided to the government for issuance via separate solicitation to identify Software Developer for implementation.
System Downtime	The system is not accessible and operable by the user.
Systems Engineering	Systems Engineering, as a CLIN, identifies the resources intended to initially manage and implement the architecture, manage and implement **"changes"** to the Enterprise Architecture, and manage and implement Requirements Change Packages (e.g. Enhancements) throughout the life of the contract. For the purposes of this solicitation, the systems engineering requirements found in Task 1.6 are to be applied to the Transition, Migration, Architecture Build, Requirements Change Package, and Operations and Maintenance tasks in accordance with established policy, processes and procedures.
Transition	For purposes of this solicitation, transition means moving the existing application software "as is" from its incumbent vendor to the SAM management and from its incumbent hosting environment to the Consolidated Hosting Services (CHS) environment. For example, in Figure 4 it is expected to operate the existing FPDS software in a new consolidated hosting environment. The architecture will determine if/how the FPDS legacy software will be migrated in order to be compatible with the IAE Integrated Services Architecture.

Term	Definition
Minor software enhancements	The Government defines minor enhancements as requirements that do not require extensive changes to the software or software code. A minor enhancement includes bug fixes, existing data changes, or the addition of small features. Minor in nature and within the current design. For example, correcting the response to a data element or data management fix to transactions previously submitted. In consultation with the SAM contractor, the government will further make a final determination of what constitutes a minor software enhancement.
Major software changes	The Government defines major changes as requirements that require extensive software changes or upgrades such as the addition of a new capability. A major change includes significant changes throughout the software including infrastructure or architectural changes, introducing new data elements, fields or web services. An example is adding a new data element to an application. In consultation with the SAM contractor, the government will further make a final determination of what constitutes a major software change.

C.10   Travel

Travel for COOP, training, or participation in government and industry conferences may be required during the performance of this contract. All travel, outside the Washington Metropolitan Area, must be approved in writing by the Contracting Officer's Technical Representative prior to the date of departure. Travel claims will be approved in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Travel Regulations.

C.11   Security

Background investigation requirements for access to GSA information systems (including Contractor operations containing GSA information) shall be IAW the OCHCO/OCIO HSPD-12 Personal Identity Verification and Credentialing Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) and GSA Handbook ADM 9732.1C, "Suitability and Personnel Security".

C.12   Other Direct Costs (ODCs)

Other direct costs excluding travel are anticipated for the performance of this contract.

As a result of the corporate unique position, the contractor will further agree that as a firm they will be excluded from any or all future competitions for which the Contractor conducted market research and/or assisted in the drafting of statements of work and other pre-award documents and provided recommendations/detailed analysis to the Government.

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	In consultation with the SAM contractor, the government will further make a final determination of what constitutes a major software change.

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